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Jordan Times

جوردان تليج: سورية سيليبي، لندن، إنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

AMMAN (I.T.) — Winter seems to have arrived early this year when Jordan had its first rain in the early morning hours Friday. Many Amman residents waking up Friday morning saw to their disbelief that it has actually rained. The weather men at the Meteorological Department were also caught by surprise by the unexpected rain. One official said that records of temperatures and quantities of rain fell in the Kingdom will be reported from various parts of Jordan by Saturday morning. Forecasts for Saturday say that it will be relatively cold and partly cloudy with probable light showers and westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, there will be northerly moderate winds and calm seas. No serious accidents have been reported by police and the traffic department. Every year, drivers are warned of skids after the first rain as roads become slippery. As for agriculture, Friday's rains would have little or no effect, according to Ministry of Agriculture Undersecretary, Saleem Al Lawzi.

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence.

- UNIFIL mandate extension recommended, page 2
- Mufti details social development programmes, page 3
- Opinion polls indicate most Europeans oppose missile deployment, page 4
- Torture victims find new hope in Denmark, page 5
- Jordan, Qatar draw in Olympic qualifier, page 6
- Senior E.C. officials seek extension of freeze on farm handouts, page 7
- Parkinson quits after one-week furore, page 8

East bloc Soviets may

employing new medium-range nuclear missiles," they said in a communique quoted by the Soviet news agency TASS.

Western diplomats said the wording had a positive ring to it, but at the same time the ministers appeared to be saying that the Warsaw Pact might have to change its position if NATO's (NATO) Secretary-General Joseph Luns, who has said he will retire.

Mr. Luns, 72, who has held the key job since 1971, told a group of visitors Thursday that his replacement would be discussed at a regular meeting of alliance foreign ministers in December. He named Lord Carrington, 64, as a possible

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ignment does not signal policy, says White House

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MIDDLE EAST

Shouf observer force still debated amidst renewed clashes

By Harvey Morris
Reuters

LONDON — A neutral observer force to monitor the ceasefire in Lebanon is still not in place more than two weeks after hostilities ended, despite protracted backstage efforts.

Greece and Italy have said they would send observers but the predominantly Druze Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) has called for a delay in their arrival. Western diplomats said moves to establish the observer force had been hindered by differences among the parties involved, including opposing views on the role of the United Nations.

No country has taken a lead in coordinating efforts to set up the force as the United States did in establishing a four-nation peacekeeping force stationed in Beirut for the past year, the diplomats said.

Most of Lebanon has been calm since the ceasefire went into effect on Sept. 26. But violations Thursday and Friday have highlighted the fragility of the ceasefire in the absence of an effective neutral observer force.

The Saudi-mediated ceasefire ended two weeks of fierce fighting involving the Syrian-backed Druze and their Shi'ite Muslim allies against the Lebanese army and Falangist militias.

U.S. warships joined in the later stages of the fighting when they shelled leftist positions, ostensibly in support of American troops stationed ashore in the peacekeeping force. Syria and its leftist allies accused the United States of taking sides in the war.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Syria rejected the idea of setting up a U.N. observer force on the ground that the United Nations might send soldiers from countries not neutral in the conflict.

The U.N. idea was backed by the four members of the 5,500-man Beirut peacekeeping force — the United States, France, Italy and Britain.

They were unable to push the idea forward because of likely veto by Syria's ally, the Soviet Union. Moscow and Damascus see the Lebanese situation as a domestic conflict, outside the responsibility

of the world body.

Syria has even hinted that it is prepared to delay the establishment of any kind of international observer force if it could be seen as partitioning Lebanon.

The official Syrian party newspaper Al-Baath commented in the first week of the ceasefire: "The U.S., which is experienced in partitioning countries, is now trying to follow in Lebanon the same method it used in Korea, Vietnam and Cyprus... keeping observers in Lebanon will eventually create dividing borders."

Al Baath said Syria would shield Lebanon from partition and occupation.

An observer force of some 800 men is envisaged under the ceasefire arrangements. They would aim primarily at monitoring the peace between Druze and Falangist militias in the Shouf Mountains southeast of Beirut.

Western governments believe the truce could collapse soon without the presence of neutral observers.

Italy is still holding out for some form of U.N. involvement in the force. The government has decided that any commitment to send Italian observers would have to be with the consent of fellow members of the Multinational Peacekeeping Force (MNF) and that coordination with the U.N. would

be necessary.

Greece has said its offer of observers was in response to requests from the Lebanese government. Syria, Druze leader Walid Jumblatt and four Lebanese political parties.

A government spokesman said questions about the legal status of the Greek observers still had to be resolved.

European Community diplomats believe Greece is eager to play a role in promoting Middle East peace during its current term as president of the community.

India and Yugoslavia have also been canvassed among possible observer nations.

Greece's ruling PASOK (socialist) Party takes a radical stance over the Middle East and is seen as more sympathetic to the leftists than other European Community governments.

Syrian and Soviet opposition to a U.N. role in the observer force appears to rule out the participation of existing U.N. observers based in South Lebanon or of the U.N.'s UNIFIL forces stationed in the same area.

UNIFIL's mandate comes up for renewal next week. The Netherlands, which had intended to quit the international force this month, has decided to keep on a reduced contingent in order not to prejudice greater U.N. involvement in peace moves.

U.N. chief recommends new term for UNIFIL

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has recommended a renewal of the mandate of the 5,700-man U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) whose current three-month term expires on Oct. 19.

He did not say how long it should last, but referred to a Lebanese request for a six-month renewal this time.

The Security Council will meet next week to extend the life of the force, sent to southern Lebanon after a 1978 Israeli incursion and leap-frogged by last year's Israeli invasion.

In his report to the council, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said withdrawal of the force, before the Lebanese government was in a position to assume effective control of the area, would "unquestionably be a serious blow to the prospect of restoring the authority of the Lebanese government in southern Lebanon as well as to the security and welfare of the local population."

It was particularly important to avoid such a development at a time when the Lebanese government and people, following the recent ceasefire in the Aley and Shouf regions — outside the UNIFIL area — were exerting their best efforts to achieve national reconciliation, he said.

The following countries provide troops for the U.N. force: Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal and Sweden.

The report quoted a letter from Lebanon's U.N. representative, ambassador Rashid Fakhoury, saying his government had decided to ask the council for a six-month renewal.

The secretary general said he was well aware that the conditions under which the force must now work were unsatisfactory and that its present activities "can only be considered as a holding operation."

It was particularly important in this transition period that all concerned gave the force their full co-operation, he added.

The secretary general said that, as a result of last year's Israeli invasion, UNIFIL's capacity to attain its objectives depended on the co-operation of the Israeli authorities who controlled the area.

"Despite the difficulties encountered, UNIFIL has been able to fulfil most of the interim tasks assigned to it," he said.

All Libyan-held French nationals return home

PARIS (R) — A crisis between France and Libya appeared to have been averted Friday following the departure from Tripoli of French citizens held up there for three days.

The group of 37, whose passports were confiscated as they were about to board a Paris-bound aircraft on Sunday, returned after finally being given permission to leave the Libyan capital.

Airport sources said all were believed to have returned to Paris by Thursday night but official confirmation was not expected until later Friday.

They said they had not been mistreated but had been given no explanation for the hold-up.

The incident followed the arrest in Paris last week of a Libyan suspected of involvement in the murder of a Libyan businessman in Milan, Italy, in 1980.

French officials were reluctant to link the two events but a government spokesman said France was not prepared to bargain over the free movement of its citizens.

Yugoslav prime minister expected to visit Baghdad

BAGHDAD (R) — Yugoslavia's Prime Minister Milka Planinc is expected in Baghdad this week for an official visit to Iraq, the official Iraqi news agency INA reported Friday.

The agency said her visit was at the invitation of Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, but gave no further details. Diplomats said her talks would focus on the Iraq-Iran War, the situation in the Middle East and future economic cooperation between Iraq and Yugoslavia.

The discussions would also cover Iraqi requests to defer debts to Yugoslavia running into millions of dollars for projects carried out by Yugoslav companies, they said.

They estimated more than 20,000 Yugoslav nationals and about 100 Yugoslav companies were working on Iraqi development projects, which included two huge dams on the River Euphrates in West Iraq, hydro-electric stations, telecommunications and housing projects.



OIL CRISIS: Two hooded and armed gunmen of the Shi'ite "Amal" militia ride on a horse-pulled cart in a street in Bourj Al Barajneh in Beirut's southern suburbs. (A.P. wirephoto)

Saudi solar energy complex ready to be inaugurated next Tuesday

BAHRAIN (R) — A solar energy complex that will turn Saudi Arabia into one of the world's biggest users of sun power will be officially inaugurated next Tuesday, the official Saudi Press Agency (SPA) said Friday.

The joint U.S.-Saudi project with a 350-kilowatt capacity is already lighting three villages northwest of the Saudi capital of Riyadh, according to the executive director of the National Centre for Science and Technology, Reza Obeid.

SPA quoted Mr. Obeid as having told a news conference in Riyadh that the project was agreed on during a visit to the United States in 1977 by King Fahd, then crown prince.

He said \$100 million had been allocated to finance technical projects in the United States and Saudi Arabia, to be shared equally by both countries over five years.

Mr. Obeid said the solar energy programme was being run by an eight-man Saudi-U.S. board of directors.

The Saudi directors represented the Saudi science and technology centre and the ministries of finance and national economy, while the U.S. members represented the energy and treasury departments.

SPA quoted Mr. Obeid as saying the solar project would be able to light remote villages and would also power desalination plants in the Red Sea port of Yanbu.

He expected the capacity of the complex to be increased to 1,000 kilowatts in the long term.

Lebanese refugees demonstrate in East Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — Some 10,000 Lebanese Christians marched to the foreign ministry Thursday and appealed for help in returning Christian refugees to their homes in the Shouf and Aley Mountains. The organisers said about 120,000 Christians fled the mountains last month as Syrian-backed Druze militias swept through in the wake of Israel's sudden withdrawal.

Many of them have taken refuge in schools and monasteries in Christian areas with little prospect of seeing their homes again in the near future.

The demonstrators, led by bishops, abbots and Christian political leaders, marched through the streets of East Beirut, some singing hymns and carrying banners reading: "We want our homes and our villages."

At the ministry a small delegation gave Foreign Minister Elias Salem a petition asking the government to send the army into the Shouf to protect the refugees as they returned.

Druze leader Walid Jumblatt has refused to let government troops into the area until the Druze and their leftist allies win more say in the Lebanese establishment.

Mr. Salem also received messages to pass on to the American, French, Italian and British ambassadors in Beirut, asking them to deploy their peacekeeping force in the mountains.

The four countries have a total of about 5,000 troops in Lebanon, all in the greater Beirut area.

As long-awaited national reconciliation talks began in central Beirut, several delegates told Mr. Salem they were against any dialogue until the Druze allowed back all the refugees and raised the siege of the Christian town of Deir Al-Qamar.

The Druze militias have trapped about 25,000 people in the Shouf town for six weeks to force the surrender of 3,000 right-wing militiamen they say are hiding there.

Abbot Boulos Naaman, the head of the Maronite monastic order, later told reporters the minister had promised to put their case to President Amin Gemayel and to the ambassadors.

The Druze victory in last month's mountain war caused a dramatic demographic change in the Shouf and Aley areas, where Christians once formed a narrow majority. The Druze are now overwhelmingly predominant.

Mr. Jumblatt's announcement of a separate civil administration last month aroused speculation that he was planning to set up an exclusive Druze canton.

U.K. Marine commandos to exercise in Cyprus

NICOSIA (R) — British Royal Marine commandos from the aircraft carrier HMS Hermes will land in Cyprus later this month on a routine exercise, a British military source said.

The source told Reuters the exercise would be conducted officially this week and denied local reports that it was connected with planned joint British-Egyptian exercises or with operations of the Multi-National Peacekeeping Force (MNF) in Beirut.

The source said the Hermes, due in Alexandria on Oct. 28, would remain outside territorial waters around Cyprus.

Men from the Royal Marine commando group would be transferred to HMS Fearless for a landing on the Akamas Peninsula, a remote wilderness in northwest Cyprus where British forces retain a live ammunition firing range by agreement with the Cypriot government, the source said.

The source said the landings would be non-tactical, adding: "The commandos will stroll ashore — there will not be a John Wayne style assault on the beaches."

The men would carry out live firing practice on the Akamas range before returning to HMS Hermes.

Romanian, Hungarian visits

NICOSIA (R) — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania will visit Cyprus on Oct. 24 and 25 at the invitation of President Spyros Kyprianou, a government spokesman said Friday. The government had earlier announced that President Pal Losonczy of Hungary would arrive for a three-day official visit on Oct. 18.

Officials said there was no particular significance in the proximity of the visits since the Hungarian trip had been planned for some time and the Romanian president had decided to accept a long-standing open invitation.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION —MAIN CHANNEL— 17:30 Koran 17:40 Cartoons 18:10 Children's Programme 18:30 Eight in Enough 19:30 Local Programme 20:00 News in Arabic 21:30 Special Programme on Jordan 23:00 News in Arabic 23:10 Continued FOREIGN CHANNEL 18:00 French Programme 19:00 News in French 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:30 M.A.S.H. 21:00 Documentary: Portrait of Power — P.D. Rosevelt 21:30 Saturday Variety Show 22:00 News in English 22:15 Feature Film: Fat Cat RADIO JORDAN 335 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 MHz. SW 07:00 Morning Show 07:30 News Bulletin 07:53 Morning Show 10:00 News Summary 10:03 Oriental Foods 10:18 Morning Show 11:00 News Summary 11:05 Pop Session 12:00 News Summary 12:03 Pop Session 12:05 News Summary 13:03 Catch the Word 14:15 News Bulletin 14:15 Instrumentals 14:20 Jordan Weekly Music 15:00 Concert Hour 16:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumentals 17:00 Special Feature 17:30 Music 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Top Twenty 19:00 Date with a Star 19:30 The Young Sound 21:05 Country Music 22:00 Play of the Week 23:00 News Summary 23:05 Classical Concert		BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz. 06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Kings of Jazz 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 British Press 07:10 News 07:15 About Britain 07:30 New Ideas 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 About Time 08:35 What's New 08:40 News about Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies 09:30 Classical Record Review 09:45 Network UK 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Flinders, and So on 10:30 Britain 10:35 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 People and Politics 12:15 What's New 12:30 My Music 13:00 World News 13:05 News about Britain 13:15 About Britain 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsweek 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:30 Commentary 15:15 Network UK 15:30 Detective 16:00 Saturday Special 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Saturday Special 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Saturday Special 19:00 World News 19:02 Saturday Special 19:09 Book Choice 19:15 From the Promenade 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsweek 20:05 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsweek 20:30 Play of the Week: Hamlet 21:30 About Time 22:00 World News 22:05 Commentary 22:15 Good Books 22:30 People of the Pacific Century 23:15 What's New 23:30 People and Politics 24:00 World News 24:05 From Our Own Correspondent 00:30 New Ideas 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:05 Sports Round-up 01:15 Voice of America 01:30 Meridian VOICE OF AMERICA 1260, 7205, 11925, 15205 06:00 VOA MORNING: News, News Summaries, Daily business report, Science and Medicine, Sports report, VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion round-ups, Daily commentary analysis 17:00 News 17:10 This Week 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 American Viewpoints 18:30 Press Conference USA 19:00 News 19:10 This Week 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News Weekend Survey of World News, Correspondent's Reports, Music, Cultural Events and Features		TODAY'S EVENTS EXHIBITIONS * 19th Century Arab scenes, at the Marriott Hotel. * Paintings by Mohammad Jallous at the Jordan Graphic Art Association Centre. LECTURE/SIDE SHOW * "Voyage on Grande Tartarie" at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m. LECTURE * "Al Muwahhah: A Musical Point of View" by Dr. Abdul Hamid Hamam, with songs by Radwan Al Maghribi, at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m. CULTURAL CENTRES Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267 American Centre Library 44371 American Centre Library 41520 British Council 36147-8 French Cultural Centre 37009 Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre 24049 Jewish Cultural Centre 39777 Hays Arts Centre 665195 Hussein Youth City 667181 Y.W.M.C.A. 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. 664251 Y.W.M.C.A. 36111 University of Jordan Library 443555 MUSEUMS * "Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 19th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. * Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of the world body. * Jordan National Museum: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries; a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists, Munazzah Jabal Luwaidh, Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 3.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays, Tel. 30128. * Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays, Tel. 664240. * Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays, Tel. 37169. CHURCHES St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwaidh, 37440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757. Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 25541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751. Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsani, 663249. PRAYER TIMES 04:17 Fair 05:40 (Sunrise) Shuruq 11:22 Oshur 12:38 Ashur 17:08 Maghrib 18:28 Isha		AMMAN AIRPORT This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53250, 53070, 53052, 53171, where it should always be verified. ARRIVALS 06:55 Cairo (EA) 07:15 Beirut (KA) 08:45 Cairo (EA) 09:05 Amman (RJ) 09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:25 Jeddah (RJ) 09:35 Karachi, Dubai (RJ) 09:40 Doha (RJ) 09:45 Kuwait (RJ) 10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 10:15 Beirut (RJ) 10:35 Muscat, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GA) 11:30 Larnaka (Cyprus EA) 12:35 Cairo (EA) 14:40 Kuwait (KA) 16:30 Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (JA) 16:55 Paris (AF) 17:15 Beirut (EA) 17:15 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ) 17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ) 17:45 Istanbul (RJ) 17:45 Rhodes (RJ) 17:45 Madrid, Tripoli (RJ) 17:45 Athens (GA) 18:00 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ) 18:05 Rome (Alitalia) 18:10 Kuwait (RJ) 18:30 Cairo (EA) 19:05 Beirut (RJ) 20:30 Athens (Olympic) 20:35 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH) 20:50 Cairo (EA) 20:55 Beirut (RJ) 20:55 Baghdad (RJ) DEPARTURES 06:30 Beirut (RJ) 07:00 Amman (RJ) 07:40 Larnaka, Paris (EF) 07:55 Cairo (EA) 08:15 Kuwait (KA) 08:30 Athens (Olympic) 09:05 Beirut (EA) 11:00 Rhodes (RJ) 11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ) 11:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ) 11:20 Athens (GA) MONEY EXCHANGE Local selling rates in £ Belgian franc 68/7 69/1 Dutch guilder 124/6 125/3 Egyptian guinea 323/6 328/3 French franc 45/7 46 Iraqi dinar 393/3 400 Italian lire (for 100) 231/1 233 Japanese yen (for 100) 156/1 157 Kuwaiti dinar 1257/3 1264/3 Lebanese lire 71/5 72/8 Omani rial 1048/3 1055 Qatari riyal 99/8 100/5 Saudi riyal 104/9 105/5 Swiss franc 172/2 173/2 Syrian lira 59/6 61 UAE dirham 99/2 100 U.K. sterling pound 547/8 551/1 U.S. dollar 364/5 366/5 W. German mark 139/9 140/7 WEATHER Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. It will be cold, partly cloudy, with westerly moderate winds at times. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm. Low/high temperature in deg.C. Amman 17/29 Aqaba 17/29 Deserts 9/23 Jordan Valley 17/27 Yesterday's high temperature: Amman 14, Aqaba 29. Humidity readings: Amman 94 per cent, Aqaba 37 per cent. EMERGENCIES Ambulance 193, 75111 Fire, fire, police 199 Blood bank 75121 Civil Defence team 65111 Fire headquarters 22090-3 Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777 Police headquarters 39141 Traffic police 56390-1 Electric Power Co. 36381-1 Municipal water service 71125-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre 81813-32 Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4 Al-Hakim Maternity, J. Amman 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity 42362 Malhas, J. Amman 36140 Palestine, Shamsani 664171-4 Shamsani Hospital 669331 University Hospital 845845 Der Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158 Al-Musharraf Hospital 667227-9 The Islamic, Abdali 665292 Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164 Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111 Army, Marja 91611 NIGHT DUTY AMMAN: Dr. Mazen Hijawi 51968 MARKET PRICES Upper/lower prices in £/kg. Apple (American) 200/180 Apple (Double Red) 170/150 Apple (Golden) 170/150 Apple (Starline) 170/150 Apple (Smith) 200/180 Apple (local) 200/250 Banana 200/250 Banana (Mukemmar) 230/200 Beans 270/240 Cabbage 150/120 Carrot 150/120 Cauliflower (white) 160/130 Cucumber (large) 200/170 Cucumber (small) 300/260 Dates 230/180 Eggplant (large) 130/100 Eggplant (small) 190/160 Figs 320/280 Fava beans 160/130 Garlic 360/300 Grapes (white) 300/260 Grapes (black) 250/220 Grapefruit 140/110 Guava 270/240 Lemon 170/150 Lemon (yellow) 180/150 Melon (cantaloupe) 200/150 Melon (large) 180/150 Mallow (small) 80/60 Mallow (large) 140/100 Melon (cantaloupe) 180/150 Olives 280/250 Onion (dry) 130/110 Onions 400/350 Oranges (Abu Surra) 250/220 Oranges (Shamsani) 180/150 Peaches 360/300 Pears 450/350 Pepper (sweet) 180/150	

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "الله أكبر"

UNRWA to celebrate Dental Care Day today

AMMAN (J.T.) — To mark Dental Care Day, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) will hold a celebration Saturday at the Amman Training College.

Speeches relating to the topic will be given by the director of UNRWA affairs, Per Olof Hallqvist, Field Health Officer Naji

Ayyash, Field Education Officer Atiyeh Mahmoud, Amman Area Dentist Lame'a Maraqa and the principal of Amman Training College Hayat Yaghi.

The occasion will be attended by a large number of UNRWA staff and trainees as well as a number of distinguished guests.

YWMA holds social evening

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi Thursday deputised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Her Highness Princess Sarah, honorary head of the Young Women's Muslim Association (YWMA), at a Jordanian evening held by the association at the

Amra Hotel.

The evening, the proceeds of which are to go to the association's school for the mentally handicapped, included performances of songs and Jordanian folk dances presented by the Radio Jordan troupe.

King condoles Al Shannak

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday delegated the assistant chief of the Royal Court Protocol to convey his condolences to Al Shannak family on the death of Sagr Shannak.

Pakistani minister holds electricity, cement talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — The visiting Pakistani Minister of Industry Ellahi Samro Thursday visited the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) and met its Director General Hisham Al Khatib and senior JEA officials.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the exchange of technical and administrative expertise in the field of the cement and electricity industry. Dr. Khatib presented a detailed explanation of the electricity sector

and cement industry in Jordan.

The Pakistani minister also reviewed his country's economic and industrial position as well as progress achieved in the field of electric power and cement industry.

Mr. Samro earlier met Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour and reviewed Jordanian-Pakistani economic, trade and industrial relations. He also visited the Sahab Industrial Estate, south of here.

Oryx to run wild again

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Sixty years after it disappeared from the Jordanian landscape, the graceful, long-horned Arabian Oryx will be reintroduced into the wild once again next week, in the last stage of an eight-year effort by the Jordanian Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature.

Mr. Anis Muasher, the head of the society, told a press conference here a few days ago that the herd of eleven oryx that was assembled at the Shumari Wil-

dlife Reserve at Azraq in 1978 has increased to 31, and a successful test was conducted recently by which some of the animals were released partially into the wild and lived safely.

The ceremony on Tuesday, October 18, to release the herd of 31 oryx into a fenced-in area of 22 square kilometres will be presided over by His Majesty King Hussein and senior officials from some of the world's leading wildlife conservation institutions that have been involved in the global effort to save the Arabian Oryx from extinction.

Spanish celebration cancelled

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Spanish embassy cancelled a reception due to be at its premises Wednesday night to celebrate its national day. The event was called off as a sign of respect after the death of Prince Nayef.

Mufti details main thrust of social development

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan has long concentrated on economic development in promoting institutions and allocating funds but it has now been realised that, if the economic innovation was not accompanied by social development, the benefits derived would not serve the society, the Minister of Social Development in Amman Al Mufti said Wednesday.

Mrs. Mufti was speaking at a banquet meeting on "the role of the ministry in social development" held by the Philadelphia Lions Club and chaired by its President Hani Abu Hilfeh at the Amman Hotel.

Addressing the club's members, she said that social development is not merely raising money for poor people or supporting families in need, handicapped people or orphans by social welfare programmes.

Social development also involves protecting society from crime and delinquency through the development of fundamental principles to be adopted by all sectors of the society, she said.

Family first priority

Since Jordanian society is built on the parenthood structure, "the ministry perceived to develop the family through all its members as its first step towards social development," Mrs. Mufti said.

She went on to say that, to provide the family with good living conditions and all necessary services whether in urban or rural areas, development of society must begin at the local level.

"To achieve the development of the local society, it should be first of all organised on the basis of cooperation between the individuals in one self-sufficient society."

The ministry nowadays, she said, is focusing on the development of the rural and overpopulated communities of limited income that "were ignored to a large extent in the past."

Mrs. Mufti pointed out that

women play an essential role in family development. The ministry, therefore, is trying firstly to educate women through various programmes "so as to build properly her family, which is the nucleus of the society."

Community development

As for community development as a whole, Mrs. Mufti said that the ministry cooperates with leading men and women in the society as well as with official directors of social development, education, health and agriculture in addition to everyone concerned in the development of the local society.

Mrs. Mufti said that the ministry, after conducting a study on a certain community and depicting its requirements, works together with the people concerned to implement social services and projects to better the situation in the community.

Giving examples of the ministry's successful work in this concern, Mrs. Mufti said that through the Princess Rahma Development Centre in Allan, which draws up plans and executes projects in the local communities, "we worked for the development in three villages namely Um Al Basatin, Subaiha and Kraymeh."

Meeting with women from these societies, "I was very glad of their shift from traditional demands to needs that indicate their awareness regarding social development," she said.

She explained that in the past the women in the villages only focussed on three needs revolving around the establishment of sewing centres, clinics and nurseries.

"But now, with more awareness, they have started to ask for the cleaning of their villages, the planting of trees, more productive projects, educational programmes to promote literacy, programmes to increase family nutrition and health as well as for family planning."

Mrs. Mufti said that, although the ministry's financial resources are "slim", with the cooperation of the villagers "we have started to implement the projects they have

requested as well as implementing rehabilitation programmes."

"Village rehabilitation differs from the cities", she pointed out. To stamp out poverty in the countryside you need to "find work for such families to earn a good living," she said.

"Instead of issuing a maximum of JD 12 to each family the ministry has managed to raise the income of one family to around JD 40, rising as high as JD 200, on occasions," she said.

Mrs. Mufti said that combating poverty is the ministry's primary objective and "that is why we have established a voluntary organisation for poor people known as the Social Cooperation Society," she said.

Shifting to the subject of handicapped people, Mrs. Mufti said that the problem cannot be dealt with only through establishing centres for the handicapped as that would only absorb a limited number of people.

The ministry, however, is working to minimise such cases by educating families so as to prevent many of these handicaps from happening in the first place.

Delinquency and crime

Juvenile delinquency is also handled through educating the families and local communities in how to prevent their children from becoming delinquents.

Regarding criminals who have been imprisoned, Mrs. Mufti said that "we try to educate and train them inside prison and try to provide a certain amount of money to their families."

When the prisoner is released, she added, "we always try to find work for them to prevent the recurrence of crime and delinquency."

Child care services is another aspect that the ministry is endeavouring to promote by conducting a comprehensive study of Jordanian children and all aspects of their life.

Regarding voluntary social work, Mrs. Mufti said that it plays an important role in social development for "it reflects society's eagerness to cooperate and the

good will of all citizens in helping each other."

Mrs. Mufti said that there are 330 voluntary institutions in Jordan. We are working to gather all such voluntary institutions under one federation "so as to promote coordinated work."

She added that in total the ministry would create nine main federations covering various types of social services.

A second area that the ministry is eager to organise is the financing operation and the gathering of donations "so as not to burden one particular sector of society."

Mrs. Mufti stressed that social policy is a national responsibility and "not merely the responsibility of a ministry or an institution or the government."

The minister extended her thanks and appreciations to the club for donating JD 1,000 to the Ministry of Social Development.



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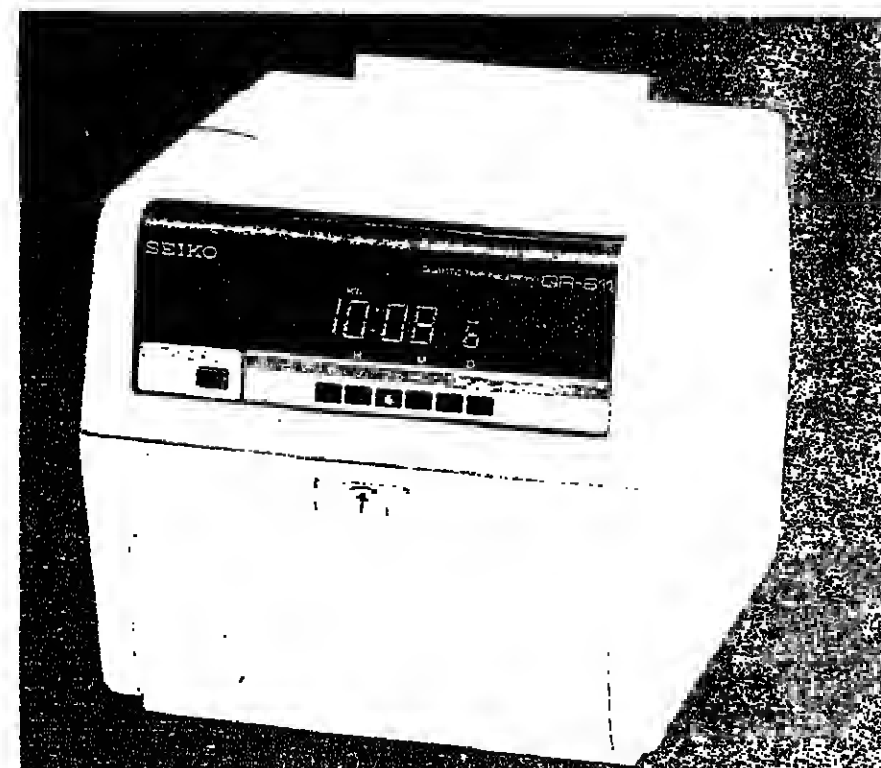
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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Egypt's return essential

ALL ASPIRATIONS for the restoration of Egypt to the Arab ranks will remain at the level of feelings unless practical steps are adopted to realise the Egyptian return. A courageous Arab action is needed to turn wishful thinking into a reality. The current Egyptian stance gives the Arabs no excuse for hesitation in opening the way for an Egyptian return to the Arab ranks. There is no real justification for delaying Egypt's return, or to present it as an issue that requires consultations or talks. Such a return will strengthen the Arab ranks both politically and militarily. Events have proved that the Egyptian political and military weight has always been a significant factor in strengthening the Arab role in the international arena.

It is strange that the Arab attitude has so far confined itself to goodwill expressions, while more than fifty U.S. congressmen complain that an Egyptian-Israeli cold war has started. They express apprehension about further negative developments with the possible consequence of a new war. Such a stance towards Israel does strangely meet no Arab rush to open avenues for Egypt to return to Arab ranks. Mere talk of Egypt's return to Arab ranks no longer satisfies the Arab masses, as our people expect an Arab move for realising this return. This is the least Arabs can do under the current difficult circumstances that face the nation and its central cause.

Sawt Al Shaab: Self-induced crisis

THE ECONOMIC crisis befalling Israel is no mere outcome of international factors, created by the unstable world economic order, but an inevitable consequence of a parasitic economy overrun by expansionist colonial dreams. The linking of the Israeli shekel to the U.S. dollar is no casual result of some economic default, but a reflection of an intrinsic aspect of Israel's economy ever since its foundation on Palestinian soil. The dollar has invariably been a mother's breast to which Israel has systematically resorted to bale out its economy and high military expenditure. Moreover, the dollar has actually been the real Israeli monetary unit, and the real cover for the shekel has always been the U.S. reserves flowing into Israel's coffers whenever needed. Israel could scarcely have survived without billions of dollars in U.S. aid; not to mention its ability to launch such immense aggressive wars and campaigns of terror and destruction against the Arab Nation.

The justifications given by Shamir and his resigning minister of finance can in no way save the Likud government from its inevitable downfall. For Shamir to claim that Israel's serious economic troubles are a result of inflation and government spending is a poor argument. It is Israel's expensive military spending, the establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories and the financing of military operations and presence in Lebanon that has contributed to Israel's economic burden. The Israelis have no one to blame for their deteriorating living conditions but their expansionist-minded and militarist leadership.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: Real threat to the south

ON THE eve of a meeting of representatives drawn from Lebanon's factions, the director of Israel's intelligence service warned the Lebanese against arriving at any agreement that might endanger the present status and fate of Sa'ad Haddad's militias in southern Lebanon. The Israeli-hacked militias in the south have been continuously armed and supported by the Israeli army. This threat clearly reveals Israel's determination to back the Haddad militia with a view to maintaining its domination of southern Lebanon. This threat is directed against all the Lebanese and is designed to influence their dialogue and reconciliation conference even before they are given the chance to start. It also implies that Israel wants the country to be partitioned. Of course Israel stands to benefit from the country's partition and the Lebanese should realise this fact before it is too late.

Therefore, all the Lebanese are invited to speed up the process of reconciliation so that their leaders can reach a formula on the future of their country. The key to Lebanon's future lies in the projected dialogue and reconciliation conference. The Lebanese should stop haggling over the venue for their meeting and should foil all Israeli threats and blackmails by reaching a constructive and lasting agreement.

Al Dustour: Israel seeks partition

REPORTS ABOUT Israel's drive to create new militias in Lebanon leaves no room for doubt about its real intentions in that country. Despite Israel's claims that it is keen on safeguarding Lebanon's unity, it is in fact working towards creating an atmosphere of tension and deepening the differences among Lebanon's factions and sects. Israel has just announced its intention of creating new armed militias for the Sunni Muslims in the Kharroub region of Lebanon. The Israelis have been arming the militias of Saad Haddad, the Falangists and the Druze and have refrained from interfering in the Syrian flow of arms to the Druze in the Shouf Mountains.

Of course Israel realises that these militias will not fire a single shot against its forces but instead will fight among themselves and prolong the bloodshed and the process of destroying the country. Israel's moves serve only its own cause, because they pave the way for the partition of Lebanon.

Sawt Al Shaab: Truce increasingly shaky

FRESH VIOLATIONS of Lebanon's present ceasefire are endangering the shaky truce and creating new tensions as partition looms ahead. The Lebanese must realise this fact and should take speedy action to refrain from further fighting, and for starting the long-awaited reconciliation conference to find a lasting agreement for Lebanon.

The present haggling among the factions' leaders about the venue of the reconciliation conference should end because it is not justified and not in the interest of Lebanon. The future of Lebanon and the saving of innocent civilian lives are more important than the venue of the meeting. The recent drop in the value of the Lebanese pound reflects the deteriorating economic situation in Lebanon, and this should be headed by the leaders of the warring factions in that country. All these factors should prompt the Lebanese to come to agreement on the date and venue for the reconciliation conference to save their country from further destruction.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

Vietnamese winds over the Sixth Fleet

By Franz Schurmann

IN MID-SEPTEMBER, it had begun to seem as if the U.S. was being drawn deeper and deeper into the Lebanon conflict. The U.S. forces had suffered their first dead. The vast U.S. fleet was poised off-shore with thousands of troops ready to land. American planes and ship-based artillery fired against enemy forces in the Shouf Mountains. Thoughts began to be expressed that maybe America's next Vietnam would be not in Central America, but in Lebanon.

The fatal and fateful analogies are there. In Vietnam, the U.S. became involved because it was committed to preserving the Saigon regime. In Lebanon, the U.S. has committed itself to the survival of the Amin Gemayel regime. In Vietnam, the U.S. saw its main initial task simply building up the military forces of the Saigon regime. In Lebanon, the U.S. believes the "Lebanese army" if properly

trained and equipped, can eventually reunify the country. In Vietnam, the U.S. saw the "Vietcong" as troublemakers instigating unrest at the behest of a foreign power. In Lebanon, the U.S. is gradually taking on the view that the Druze and their Amal allies are instruments of Syria which, in turn, is described as a Soviet surrogate.

Do the Washington strategists really believe this? It does not matter. It is a frame of mind needed to justify one fundamental political fact about Washington's relationship to the Middle East. That can be explained by a little bit of history.

The Middle-Eastern conflict during World War I (1914-1918) was almost entirely between the British and the Ottoman empires. It was a war to see whether the old empire could hold on or a new one replace it. Basic to beliefs on both

sides was the conviction that the Middle East was such a jigsaw puzzle of conflicting tribes, cities, peoples, religions, and ways of life that one master hand was needed to rule them. In 1918, the British were convinced that they had become the master hand.

In 1945, after World War II, the British realised that their imperial hand could no longer maintain so effective a grip as before. So they led Arab and Jew fight it out in Palestine, gave Egypt full independence, and acquiesced when Iraq swung to the left in 1958. Nevertheless, the British-owned oil companies continued to pump the oil. British advisers were still all over the Middle East, along with a rapidly growing corps of Americans. Despite the Suez debacle, Britain remained the top military power in the Middle East.

But in 1966, Britain informed the U.S. that it could no

longer carry the burden. And in 1968, it told Washington that Britain's final withdrawal from the Middle East would take place in 1971. From 1971, a military vacuum developed in the Middle East, in the eyes of British and American strategists.

With Vietnam still an explosive issue, there was no support in the U.S. for the U.S. replacing Britain as the imperial hand in the Middle East. And even now there is no such support. But there has been plenty of precedent since World War II for the U.S. replacing Britain's imperial role, piece by piece.

At times, a number of countries thought they could become the key power in the Middle East. Israel's Sharon still dreams of his midget superpower forcing the entire Middle East to its knees, the way tiny England did to much of the world in the last century. For a

time it seemed as if revolutionary Iran might.

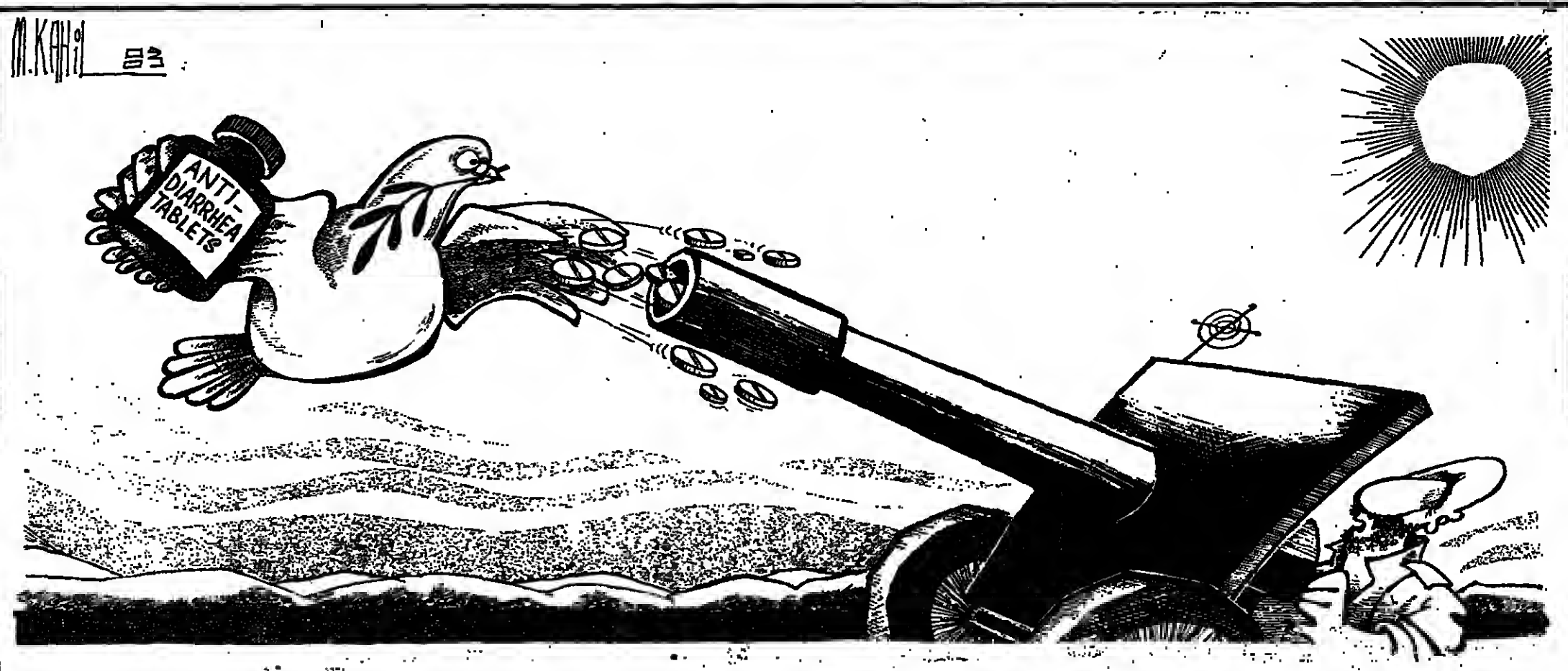
Now we see the mighty U.S. for the first time, directly introduced its power into the Mideast. If Washington strategists deep down believe that there must be an imperial hand in the Mideast, then it is obvious that, in their minds, there can only be two candidates: the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

That means the Lebanon issue goes way beyond Lebanon. It means that the U.S. show of force is equally intended as a message to the Soviets not to raise their level of support for the Syrians. It means further that the U.S. is shifting from the mediator role of a "Phil" Habib or the negotiator role of George Shultz to an increasingly commanding role.

How could this happen when the U.S. Congress was strongly opposed to further intervention in Lebanon and

when Americans were getting ready for the 1984 election campaigns? It did happen in 1964, another election year. And soon after the November 1964 election, the U.S. jumped all the way into Vietnam.

I am not predicting it will happen, but, as an historian, I know empires usually arise not when a stronger power defeats a strong power, but when weak powers quarrel among themselves and fall apart because of their own internal dissension. That weakness produces a power vacuum which sucks in the stronger power. That, rather than outright conquest, is how the Ottomans conquered much of the Middle East. And even the British victory in World War I was mainly due to Turkish weakness and an even greater weakness among the other political forces. Unfortunately, the image of much if not all of the Mideast today is one of weakness and dissension.



Opinion polls show W. Europeans oppose deployment

By Paul Taylor
Reuter

BRUSSELS — Opinion polls show most West Europeans oppose the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles on their continent. But are the polls to be believed?

The answer, opinion researchers and North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) officials say, is that much depends on how the question is put.

Asked baldly if they approve of the planned siting of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, to begin later this year, voters in all five countries scheduled to take the weapons — Britain, Italy, West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands — say "no".

The proportion of opponents ranges from 50 per cent in Britain, to almost 80 per cent in Belgium. But when people are asked more complex questions, linking deployment to the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles, or to the fate of the Geneva arms talks or possible consequences for NATO, there is more support for the deployment plan.

Among the most avid pollsters in Europe is the U.S. State Department. Informed sources say the

U.S. has commissioned surveys in all deployment countries this year.

While the findings are being kept secret, the sources say large majorities against deployment fell by almost 20 per cent when the question included a reference to the SS-20s.

NATO governments resolved in 1979 to deploy 572 Pershings and cruises in Western Europe from this December unless the Soviet Union agreed in arms control talks to remove SS-20s targeted on Western cities.

In West Germany, regarded as the key to success for the NATO plan, a spate of recent polls indicated most people favoured at least a delay in the deployment schedule.

ZDF Television's monthly poll last month showed 65 per cent support for prolonging U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations in Geneva and holding off deployment if there is no accord this year.

But when the Allensbach Polling Institute asked if the missiles should be deployed if there was no agreement, and the Soviets kept their SS-20s, only 40 per cent were opposed, with 37 per cent in favour.

Allensbach also produced a

substantial majority for deployment in another poll by offering people the stark choice between accepting the missiles or quitting NATO.

In a June poll by the Mori Organisation, 50 per cent of sampled Britons said "no" when asked if the U.S. should be allowed to station 160 cruises in Britain.

But the same poll showed 58 per cent would accept deployment if the British government had a veto over their use.

In the Netherlands, past surveys suggested a majority opposed the country taking its quota of 48 cruises, but no major poll has been taken this year.

The Belgian magazine Panorama last month published a survey showing that 78.8 per cent opposed the siting of nuclear arms in Belgium. The question made no reference to the SS-20s or the U.S.-Soviet negotiations.

In Italy, a July poll by the magazine Panorama Meise showed 59.9 per cent of Italians opposed the planned deployment of 112 cruises in Sicily.

While negative responses appeared solid in all the basing countries, political analysts say the grounds for rejection vary con-

siderably from country to country.

Sources familiar with the State Department polls said they showed Italian opponents were more anti-American and distrusted President Reagan, while the main element in Dutch opposition seemed to be fear of nuclear war.

Some studies suggested West German opponents may be anxious about hurting relations with East Germany.

A spokesman for the Gallup Polling Organisation in Britain said: "It's fairly obvious that we're not so staunchly pro-American in our attitudes as we were in the past."

NATO officials who monitor public opinion say the surveys reveal considerable public ignorance about the issues involved. Diplomats in Italy found that even well-informed people thought the missiles to be sited in Sicily would be aimed at Libya.

"They show three things. Firstly that we have not yet won the battle of public opinion, secondly that opinions are still fluid and a lot will depend on the outcome in Geneva, and thirdly that we haven't done enough yet to explain to people why we need the missiles," a senior NATO official said.



Moi emerges from Kenyatta's shadow as no stop-gap leader

By Andrew Hill
Reuter

NAIROBI — In the beer tents at the Nairobi Show, black Africa's biggest trade fair, the talk in the past week was not of politics but of maize, coffee and bulls.

And around Nairobi, last month's election campaign posters are already being washed off walls by unseasonably early rains. Kenya has returned to normal after 14 months of political upheaval, an aborted coup attempt and allegations of a second, foreign-backed plot to topple President Daniel Arap Moi.

Thanks to some adroit political footwork, Mr. Moi has emerged from the polls looking stronger than at any time since he took over the presidency from Jomo Kenyatta in 1978, according to Kenyan and foreign analysts.

The man they viewed as his only serious rival, former Constitutional Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo, is languishing in the

political wilderness pending an investigation into allegations in parliament that he was plotting with a foreign power to unseat Mr. Moi. Mr. Njonjo, who has consistently denied the allegations, was suspended in June.

It is generally agreed that Mr. Moi has emerged from the shadow of Mr. Kenyatta, the first president after independence in 1963, and has silenced critics who saw him as a stop-gap leader.

The label was often attached to Mr. Moi, a former teacher, who is from the minority Kalenjin tribe and not the Kikuyu to which Mr. Kenyatta belonged and which led the Mau Mau rebellion that preceded independence.

Mr. Njonjo is also a Kikuyu and was regarded as one of the most powerful figures in Kenya because of his close association with the police and security arms while he was attorney-general from 1963 to 1980.

His downfall began in my-

sterious circumstances. In May, Mr. Moi told a rally that an unnamed politician was plotting with a foreign power to overthrow him.

This led to a chorus of pleas, mainly from non-Kikuyu politicians, to name the so-called "traitor". Mr. Njonjo was duly named and was suspended from the cabinet.

Before last month's poll, many Kikuyus feared a purge of their tribesmen from the post-election cabinet.

The cabinet, which has been reduced by three, contains four Kikuyus as opposed to seven previously. But foreign analysts believe that in the difficult exercise of maintaining tribal balance, the Kikuyus have got a number of seats in line with the size of the population.

"There has been no venality, no revenge, it's a good mix and has some good people," one Western diplomat said privately a few days ago.

An unexpected appointment was that of George Saitoti, who did not run at the polls but was nominated as a member of parliament by Mr. Moi and given the arduous post of finance minister.

He is a technocrat, a former bank chairman and university department head. His nomination has been welcomed by some analysts as a brave break from the previous practice of making the position a political appointment.

The Kenyan economy is going through its worst patch since independence and the finance portfolio is crucial. Earlier this year only discreet Western budgetary support prevented Kenya from breaking one of the conditions imposed by the International Monetary Fund in return for a \$180-million standby credit, informed sources said.

This was that the budget deficit, which had been getting out of control, be restrained by stricter controls on government spending.

Further austerity measures are inevitable in the current economic climate and careful management of the economy will remain the government's priority, the sources said.

One bright spot on the economic horizon is the possible reopening of the border with Tanzania, closed since the East African Community, which also included Uganda, collapsed in 1977.

Mr. Njonjo was known to be pleased about the breakdown of the community because, as a staunch capitalist, he distrusted the policies of socialism and self-reliance of Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere and one of his followers, Milton Obote, now president of Uganda.

Talk in Dar Es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, and Nairobi of reopening the border began immediately after Mr. Njonjo fell from grace. This week Mr. Nyerere said the three countries are near agreement on distributing the former

community's assets, an accord that has eluded them for six years.

Reopening the border would give Kenyan industries and farmers a nearby market in a country which, because of steady economic decline in the past 10 years, is short of just about everything.

One imponderable in assessing Kenya's economic future is the reaction of the Asian community which controls about 90 per cent of retail trade and which looked to Mr. Njonjo for protection.

His departure made many Asian families more uneasy about their future, particularly as their shops were the main target of looters in the abortive coup of August 1982.

But there are no signs of an exodus and Mr. Moi has sought to allay any anxiety.

In return, last weekend's Kenyan newspapers carried large advertisements from prominent Asian families pledging him their support.

لبنان من أجل

Denmark centre gives new hope for torture victims

By Richard Wallis
Reuter

COPENHAGEN — Victims of torture are finding new hope at a centre in Denmark which aims to bring lasting relief from the mental and physical anguish suffered long after their ordeal has ended.

The International Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims was launched last December by a Danish medical team to help victims and their families overcome physical and mental agonies.

A charity which relies solely on donations from private individuals or foundations, the centre has so far nursed 40 victims of torture from many parts of the world back to a normal life.

"At the beginning I never thought we could help torture victims. But we can cure them and it is not difficult. The tortures are not as good as they think they are," the centre's medical director, Inge Kemp Genefke, told Reuters.

The centre, which Dr. Genefke said was the only one of its kind in the world, does not divulge the names or nationalities of its patients but says victims are referred to it by aid and refugee organisations.

Physical effects

There is no cure for some physical effects such as the loss of hearing through "telephone" torture — the placing of an earphone-like instrument over the ears which is

then repeatedly beaten on by the torturer.

But surgery and physiotherapy can return the full use of his limbs to a victim whose back has been stretched on a rack or who cannot walk because his feet have been mutilated.

In addition, the therapies worked out by the Copenhagen team can help victims overcome such typical psychological symptoms as nightmares, headaches, anxiety, depression and memory loss within about four to five months.

"Most torture victims try to repress the horrors of the past, like the survivors of the Nazi concentration camps did. It is natural. They do not like talking about what happened to them — not to doctors, not even to their families."

"But it is essential to speak, to bring out the repressed atrocities. We do not use psycho-pharmaceuticals or calming pills, because the victim must not try to forget torture. Our aim is to make him remember in a constructive way," Dr. Genefke said.

"Torture is like a great sorrow. Once you can analyse it, you are over the other side," she said.

Part of the reason for the treatment's success seems to be due to the kind of people who are selected for torture.

"They are strong. They are people who have been fighting for a better society in their country. That is why they are being tortured. They are not people with a history of mental illness or alcoholics. They are wonderful people and it is easy to help them," she said.

In addition to its administrative and medical permanent staff of six, many doctors and nurses from the nearby Copenhagen University Hospital work at the centre in their spare time.

The centre is trying to spread its methods around the world and a seminar is to be held in Copenhagen in October for medical staff from Africa and another for the Spanish-speaking world is being organised for early next year.

One of the basic principles is that nothing in the treatment should remind a victim of the torture methods. It is, for instance, particularly difficult to use electrodes or even to get a victim to sit in a dentist's chair.

The cure comes more easily if treatment begins as soon as possible after the torture has ended. Psychological and physical therapy should be applied simultaneously and the centre also believes in treating the family of the victim.

"In many countries when they arrest a man, they come in the middle of the night, beat him up, smash his home, usually at least try to rape his wife and always kill the children's pets. They in fact try to destroy that family's security."

"I call this psychological torture and that family needs treatment to get over it," Dr. Genefke said.

Above all the centre aims to relieve any feelings of guilt still harboured by the victim.

"We always try to show torture victims that they had no choice. Giving a victim the illusion that he has a choice — to confess or suffer pain — is a very important part of any torture because guilt is such an important weapon," she said.

"You have many kinds of guilt. That of signing a document is only one. If he refuses to sign, the victim feels another kind of guilt because of what will happen to his family if he dies or loses his limbs."

"Then there is the guilt of surviving when the victim asks himself why he was not killed rather than his best friend, his father or his child," Dr. Genefke said.

But how many of the world's torture victims will ever make it to the two-storey house in a leafy suburb of Copenhagen where children play on the lawn while inside their parents recount the ordeal which turned their life into a nightmare?

The centre depends on private donations as part of its effort to remain apolitical. How many victims it can treat will depend on how much money it receives but in 1984 it is unlikely to be more than 100, according to the centre's Legal Director Lis Ebner Olsen.

"It is so expensive to torture but there is never a shortage of funds. It is neither difficult nor expensive to treat torture victims and it is grotesque that we should lack the means," Dr. Genefke said.

Mystery of Irish crown jewels revives

By Colin McIntyre
Reuter

DUBLIN — An elderly woman's recent telephone call to police has revived one of the greatest mysteries in Ireland's history, the theft of the Irish crown jewels from Dublin Castle 76 years ago.

The still-unexplained mystery has all the elements of a classic "whodunnit" — money, intrigue, politics, famous names and sex. Two people concerned with the safety of the jewels met violent deaths and a third disappeared.

The saga began on the morning of July 6, 1907, when a safe in a heavily guarded tower in Dublin Castle, the seat of British rule in Ireland for centuries, was found open. The jewels were gone, have not been seen since.

The mystery has resurfaced periodically, such as in 1948 when an area near Dublin was combed after a fortune-teller said the jewels were hidden there, and again in 1960 when a similar flurry of searching produced nothing.

Then last month police and the national museum were contacted by an elderly woman who said she had been taken as a child by her grandmother to a spot outside Dublin and told the jewels were buried there.

The anonymous caller said she had been sworn to secrecy for two generations and the recent death of her father had released her from this promise.

Although police were inclined to treat the matter as a hoax, the museum was impressed by the woman's detailed information and ordered a full-scale search.

A field in the Dublin mountains southwest of the capital was intensively searched by police armed with metal-detectors and shovels but nothing was found. However, police announced the search for the jewels would continue.

The jewels — a star and badge encrusted with diamonds, emeralds and rubies and reputed to be worth over £2 million (\$3 million) — were given to the order of Saint Patrick by King William IV of England in 1830.

They have no connection with the ancient kings of Ireland who ruled the country until the 12th century.

The order, founded in 1783 by King George III of England as a perk for the Irish ascendancy, was a select body of knights appointed by the crown. The jewels were worn by the sovereign when visiting Ireland.

The recent approach to police by the woman, whose family was reported to have been involved in Ireland's independence struggle, reinforced speculation that the theft was the work of Republicans out to embarrass the monarchy.

The theft took place only days before King Edward VII of England was due to visit Ireland, where he would have worn the jewels at ceremonial occasions.

But a big question remains — how could anyone have entered and left unnoticed the most secure part of the most secure building in Ireland? Speculation that it was an inside job has raged ever since. Prime suspects at the time were

three heraldic officers and an assistant appointed to look after the jewels. There were suggestions that one of them, Sir Arthur Vicars, was homosexual and might have been blackmailed into taking part in the theft.

Another herald, Francis Shackleton, brother of Antarctic explorer Ernest Shackleton, was in London at the time of the theft but was reported to have prophesied just 48 hours before that the jewels might be stolen.

Detectives of Scotland Yard, headquarters of the London metropolitan police, were called in to investigate and submitted a report naming the person or persons they believed were behind the theft. But nothing more was heard and the report itself vanished.

The final mystery in the saga came in 1927, when according to cabinet minutes only recently released, the first Irish government discussed the purchase of the crown jewels from Britain. As far as is known they were never purchased.

'He who tills the land shall reap much bread'

By Matthew Campbell
Reuter

BELIZE CITY, Belize — Belizean farmers are reaping rich returns from what has become the country's biggest export crop — marijuana.

It is not what Prime Minister George Price intended when he recently quoted the Biblical proverb, "he who tills the land shall reap much bread," in urging Belize's 150,000 inhabitants to take more interest in agriculture.

Unemployment and the lure of quick riches have prompted a boom in the cultivation of marijuana which, according to foreign diplomats, has surpassed sugar as the country's single largest income earner.

Marijuana thrives in the subtropics of this sparsely populated Central American country where only 15 per cent of all cultivable land is being used.

It is big business but it spells troubles. Manuel Esquivel, leader of the United Democratic Opp-

osition Party, told Reuters: "The whole thing is getting out of control."

There is evidence that marijuana planters are buying arms to protect their valuable crops from what they think is a United States-backed drive to put them out of business.

Belize borders Mexico and Guatemala and in October last year Mexican helicopters sprayed thousands of acres (hectares) of Belizean marijuana with the killer herbicide paraquat.

Foreign diplomats said the operation was paid for by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency and they anticipated another spraying within the next few months.

Customs officials on the border with Mexico said drugs often were traded for arms stocked by planters preparing to defend their crops from another spraying.

"If there's another spraying there will be trouble. Blood will flow," said farmer Vernon Duncan, who has a citrus grove near the northern border town

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SPORTS

Pakistan cruises through team squash

AUCKLAND (R) — Top-seeded Pakistan, led by World Champion Jahangir Khan, made a clean sweep of a New Zealand youth team and Canada in the World Squash Team Championships here Friday.

The winning combination of Jahangir, Qamar Zaman and Maqsood Ahmed never faltered as they took the second and third rounds 3-0.

Egypt, third in the 1981 com-

petition, and New Zealand are meanwhile headed towards a predictable showdown in pool four.

New Zealand, fifth in the last championships, had no trouble beating Japan 3-0 in the second round and Finland by a similar margin in the third.

Ireland had earlier scored an upset second round victory over Finland 2-1 before falling prey to Egypt.

Jordan, Qatar draw

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Qatar drew 0-0 in the second leg of their Asian group Olympic soccer qualifying match Friday afternoon at Amman's Sports City stadium.

Jordan had most of the play on both sides of half time but failed to capitalise on the chances they created.

Qatar had the best opportunity of the game when in the first half they were denied a definite goal by the goal post.

Although both teams played with a defensive 4-4-2 formation, Jordan attacked more but rarely managed to get into Qatar's penalty area.

In the second half Jordan's Ibrahim Sa'deyeh (who plays for Amman Football Club) and Faisally's Khaled Awad came very close to scoring much needed goals but were denied by Qatar's goalkeeper who was in control throughout the 90 minutes.

In a last bid to win the match Jordan's coach Tony Banfield introduced two substitutes onto the field.

Shaker Salameh (Al Ahli) went in for Tawfiq Al Saheb (Jazeera)

and the injured Hussam Sun-nugrot (Faisally) was replaced by Hussam Jadallah.

The match was held under the patronage of Minister of Culture and Youth Mar'an Abu Nowar. Amman's Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh and Director of the Youth Organisation Mohammad Jamil Abu Al Tayyeb also attended the match. Crowd attendance at the match was 15,000. Meanwhile at Al Abassiyeen

Stadium in Damascus, Kuwait defeated Syria 3-1 in the same Olympic qualifying group.

Kuwait's World Cup stars dominated the match with goals coming in the 20th, 37th and 40th minutes of the match.

Syria's only goal was scored in the 35th minute.

After Friday's matches Kuwait became the leaders of the group with 5 points followed in second

place by Syria with 4 points. Qatar are third with 4 points and Jordan last in the group with one point.

Next Friday Kuwait will be playing Jordan in Amman and Qatar clashes with Syria in Damascus.

Tambay takes pole position in South African Grand Prix

KYALAMI, South Africa (R) — Championship leader Alain Prost will be behind his two main rivals on the starting grid in Saturday's all-important South African Grand Prix.

The Frenchman could manage only the fifth fastest time in Friday's second and final practice session and will start on the third row of the grid, with prime challenger Nelson Piquet of Brazil on the front row.

Also ahead of him for the season's final race which will decide the Formula one championship, is compatriot Rene Arnoux who posted the fourth fastest time. He will be on the second row.

Arnoux, who must win to stand a chance of taking the world title, drove Friday despite a painful foot injury and improved his time to move ahead of Prost. The wheel of his Ferrari ran over his foot in a push-start incident during opening practice on Thursday.

Frenchman Patrick Tambay claimed pole position in a Ferrari, the one minute 06.554 seconds he set on Thursday remaining the fastest of the qualifying times.

Italian Riccardo Patrese in the second Brabham also improved his time to move into third place alongside Arnoux's Ferrari.

Current title-holder Keke Rosberg of Finland is alongside Prost on the third row. Rosberg is making his first outing in the new turbo-charged Williams and with teammate Jacques Laffite of France turning in the 10th fastest time it is clear the Williams will present a considerable challenge next season.

Whatever the result on Saturday a driver of a turbo-charged car is bound to become the new champion, confirming their total dominance over the conventionally powered Cosworth cars.

Emphasising the improvement in their reliability is the fact that the highest Cosworth powered car is the Tyrrell of Italian Michele, who is 18th on the grid.

Tambay will be making his last appearance for Ferrari, who have said his contract is not being renewed next year.

But with the assurance and speed he has shown in practice this week it could well be that he will deprive teammate Arnoux of victory and therefore a chance of the championship.

Prost leads the championship standings with 57 points, followed by Piquet on 55 and Arnoux 49. All three are in with a chance of landing the title.

Orioles beats Phillies

BALTIMORE, Maryland (R) — John Lowenstein hit his first home run in the World Baseball Series Tuesday night to spark a three-run fifth inning for the Baltimore Orioles who defeated the Philadelphia Phillies 4-1 to level the series at 1-1.

The best-of-seven series will continue on Friday night in Philadelphia where the next three games will be played.

The game was the fifth contest between rookie right handers as Charles Hudson was the starter and loser for Philadelphia and Mike Boddicker hurled the win for Baltimore.

The Phillies scored first in the top of the fourth inning when Joe Morgan, Philadelphia's 40-year-old second baseman, scratched an infield hit to shortstop and then stole second.

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6.	Generator "John Deer"	1	"
7.	Dumper "Boncar"	2	"
8.	Compactor "Wacker"	2	"
9.	Compactor "Rober"	2	"
10.	Mobile crane "Selming"	1	"
11.	Mobile concrete pump "Mercedes"	1	Site Huson
12.	Truck "Mercedes"	1	"
13.	Pick-up (GMC)	1	"
14.	Back loader (JCB)	1	"
15.	Tranz Mixer (Mercedes)	2	"
16.	Pick-up (scrap)	1	"
17.	Dumper (scrap)	1	"
18.	Generator	1	"
19.	Dumper (Boncar)	2	"
20.	Maintenance lorry	1	"
21.	Lift for materials (Loose parts/unassembled)	1	"
22.	Batching plant (Elba) (Loose parts/unassembled)	2	"
23.	Jay compressor	1	"
24.	Mercedes water tank	1	"
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42.	Form work materials and equipment		Zarqa Comm. College Sites & Deir Alla Site.
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All these equipment and machinery are under the temporary entrance situation and duty unpaid except the VW Mini Bus No. 114166 which has a private license number plate.

Those who are interested in buying are requested to present their offers in a sealed envelope to: Projects Directorate, Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 9640, Amman; Tel. No. 669181. Latest at 2:00 p.m. of Thursday Nov. 11, 1983.

Second: Household furniture: located at Irbid Education Directorate/ Services Division where it can be inspected. Offers to be presented in a sealed envelope to the same division latest at 2:00 p.m. of Thursday Nov. 11, 1983.

Third: Office furniture located in Amman. Those interested in buying are requested to contact the Chief Clerk at Projects Directorate/ Ministry of Education, P.O. Box 9640 Amman, Tel. 669181 for inspection and presentation of their offers in a sealed envelope latest at 2:00 p.m. of Thursday Nov. 11, 1983.

Remarks

1. Buyer should inspect the equipment and furniture before presenting his offer.
2. Buyer should present a certified check equal to 5 per cent of the total value of the equipment and furniture he intends to buy as a bid bond.
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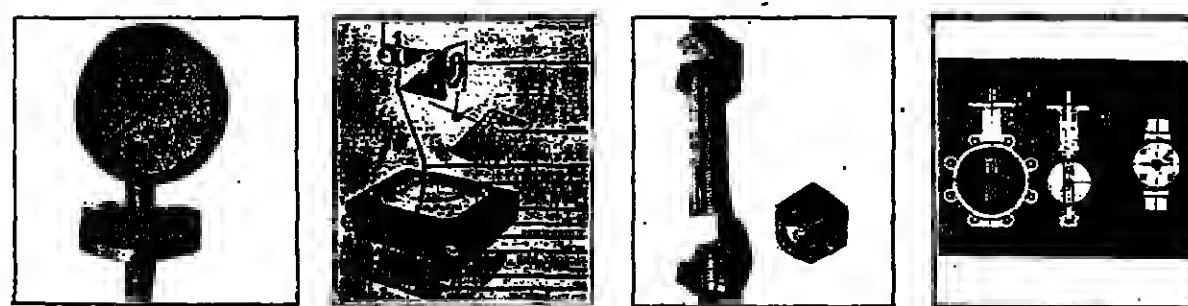


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Shamir rules out dollarisation plan

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel's finance minister resigned Thursday night after setting off a storm of protest with a plan to link the entire national economy to the U.S. dollar.

But Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir quickly went on television to rule out the proposals, which he described as impractical.

Finance Minister Yoram Aridor resigned after sparking domestic uproar with the plan disclosed earlier in the day.

'No reason for panic'

There is no reason for panic. We have absolutely no plans which will damage the public's savings," the prime minister said in his television broadcast.

Mr. Aridor's plan was leaked in the press earlier in the day and met immediate opposition from politicians of all parties.

Some called it a dangerous experiment which would make Israel dependent on the United States.

Mr. Shamir summoned his cabinet to an extraordinary session and less than half an hour, Mr. Aridor walked out, declaring: "I have submitted my resignation after becoming convinced that I can no longer effectively contribute as finance minister."

He defended his "dollarisation" as the best possible programme for Israel's inflation-racked economy.

But a few hours later, Mr. Shamir said it was impractical and he had never intended to submit it for cabinet consideration.

Under the plan, the state budget, all salaries and major economic transactions would have been calculated in dollars instead of Israeli shekels.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai compared it to changing Israel's national anthem or flag, the governor of the Bank of Israel opposed it and some senior finance ministry officials said they would resign if it was implemented.

Mr. Shamir told state television he would stick to these policies and sought to reassure thousands of investors who have been selling shares and buying dollars.

"We have absolutely no plans to harm any of the public savings programmes," he said.

Some cabinet ministers were reported to have been furious that they were not told of the plan until it was leaked by the newspaper Yediot Ahronot.

Mr. Aridor took over as finance

minister just before the 1981 general election that brought Menachem Begin's administration back to power.

Opponents accused him of irresponsibly wooing voters by cutting import duties on colour television sets and electrical appliances.

During the past year, businessmen and economists have bitterly attacked his anti-inflation policy, based on slowing the shekel's devaluation against foreign currencies.

With inflation running at 130 per cent and exports in a slump, Mr. Aridor dropped the policy last summer.

'Total insanity'

The chairman of the parliament's finance committee, Mr. Gad Yacobi, called Thursday's proposals "total insanity" and other politicians said they would table a motion of no confidence.

Meanwhile, United States government sources expressed surprise Thursday at Israel's announcement that it plans to link its inflation-racked economy to the dollar.

They said Washington was not informed of the plan although there were informal discussions between representatives of the two nations during the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank here two weeks ago.

No agreement, either informal or otherwise, was reached during these talks and written documents were not prepared in advance of Thursday's announcement, the sources said.

The U.S. sources said the link did not require U.S. approval although some cooperation might be advantageous.

There would not be any indirect impact on the United States itself, the sources added.

They said Israel was virtually abdicating its right to fiscal and monetary control, a radical move considering the complex and dangerous political environment of the Middle East.

Economists said if Israel adopted fiscal policies that complemented the dollar link, eventually making the U.S. dollar its legal tender, the effect could be beneficial.

Israel's three-figure inflation would be dramatically slowed down, although the short-term effect could be slower growth and higher unemployment.

The economists said Israel had been living beyond its means for several years because of huge spending on military programmes.

E.C. officials seek extension of freeze on farm payments

BRUSSELS (R) — Two senior members of the European Community's (E.C.) executive commission Friday urged an extension of an unprecedented freeze on some farm subsidy payments to prevent the bloc from running out of cash.

Officials said Budget Commissioner Christopher Tugendhat

and Farm Commissioner Poul Dalsager said in a report to a meeting of the 14-member executive that the payments halt must continue until the end of the year.

U.K. inflation rate rises

LONDON (R) — Britain's inflation rate rose to 5.1 per cent last month from 4.6 per cent in August, following an upward trend which the government expects to continue to the end of the year.

The employment ministry said retail prices rose 0.4 per cent in September, the same rate as in August, pushing year-on-year inflation to its highest level since February.

A ministry spokesman said the government expected price growth to be just under six per cent at the end of the year, slightly lower than it forecast six months ago.

The Conservative Party government has made reducing inflation a priority but, although the new figure is lower than a year ago, British prices are still rising faster than in other leading industrial nations.

U.S. year-on-year inflation last month was 2.6 per cent and West Germany's was 2.9 per cent, while Japan's was 1.2 per cent in August, the last month for which figures have been published.

France's August inflation was higher at 9.7 per cent.

Advance payments on subsidies for a wide range of products from wine to milk were suspended for 10 days on Tuesday after a pre-market leak about the plans had thrown the executive into confusion.

Commission President Gaston Thorn told the European Parliament Thursday that inaccurate news reports had forced the hasty action.

But the officials said that both Mr. Tugendhat and Mr. Dalsager

had warned that with the community coffers almost empty the farm handouts had to be deferred until new funds were available next year.

Experts at the commission estimate that the bloc's farm budget will be at least \$500 million short this year.

The executive cannot raise more money from governments because it has reached the legal one per cent limit on its income from value added taxes and customs duties.

The officials said the report said that the 10-day freeze would have no impact unless extended until January.

Mr. Dalsager also wanted to widen the measures to include subsidies for some other products, particularly payments to British lamb producers.

The alternatives to continuing the halt were much more draconian measures — such as a limit

on the level of food export subsidies — which would have a serious impact on agricultural markets.

But the officials said they did not expect any firm decisions from what was likely to be a stormy session of the commission Friday.

The executive had banned aides from attending a lunch-time discussion of the measures, and the officials predicted acrimonious exchanges over how the news was leaked.

Some officials said that Mr. Thorn, who on Tuesday overruled Mr. Dalsager's plan for a subsidies freeze until January, blamed his farm commissioner for the confusion.

But others said that a failure of communication within the executive — particularly a delay in transmission of a vital letter from Mr. Dalsager to Mr. Thorn — had been responsible for the mix-up.

Hong Kong watchmakers declare cognac war on France

HONG KONG (R) — Local watch manufacturers, annoyed by French restrictions on their exports, are urging consumers to drink their cognac more slowly.

A campaign launched this week advises the British colony's 5.3 million people to "sip your cognac, don't gulp it."

Hong Kong exports more watches than anywhere else in the world. But the French, defying a ruling from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), have refused to lift unilateral import restrictions on Hong Kong-made quartz watches.

Besides making so many watches, Hong Kong also consumes more high-quality cognac per capita than anywhere else in the world.

Last year colony residents spent nearly 600 million Hong Kong dollars (about \$73 million) on cognac, a third of the value of all their imports from France.

The watchmakers feel that drinking less imported cognac will serve as retaliation to the French for their refusal to take all the watches that Hong Kong wants to export to them.

They tried a similar programme last year when they plastered Hong Kong walls with posters calling for a complete boycott of French cognac. But the prestige cognac habit is so ingrained here that the boycott met with only

very limited success.

The custom is to drink cognac from ordinary water glasses, filled nearly to the top, before, during and after meals.

The chairman of the Hong Kong watch manufacturers' association, Mr. Warren Hui, said the best way of getting back at France was to get people to drink cognac "properly."

He said drinking cognac throughout the meal was incorrect. There should be just one glass at the end of dinner and "you should hold it and warm it and then the favour will come out."

That way, he added, the drinker could get the enjoyment without pouring money into France.

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LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed easier in quiet trading. At 1500 Friday the F.T. index was down 5.5 at 680.5.

Dealers said trading was dull with virtually no buying interest for the account starting Monday. Leaders were a few pence lower where changed with ICI losing 6p at 578, Courtaulds 2p to 89 and Boverton 5p to 197.

Government bonds steadied after a mid-session rally left long dates with gains of up to 1/2 point.

Gold was below early highs following the slightly lower hullion price and U.S. shares were mixed.

Index linked bonds were again firm as U.K. September retail price inflation quickened to an annualised 5.1 per cent from 4.6 per cent. The new treasury 2020 issue met some demand and was quoted at a premium of 1/2 point at £30 1/2 per cent part paid.

Oils weakened throughout the day with Shell down 10p at 566. Banks were lower with Barclays shedding 10p to 427 and Midland fell 8p to 379.

Insurances were mixed with Eagle Star up 10p at 461 after 468 on renewed speculative demand. Stores were dull with MFI losing 2p at 128 following Thursday's rights issue announcement.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

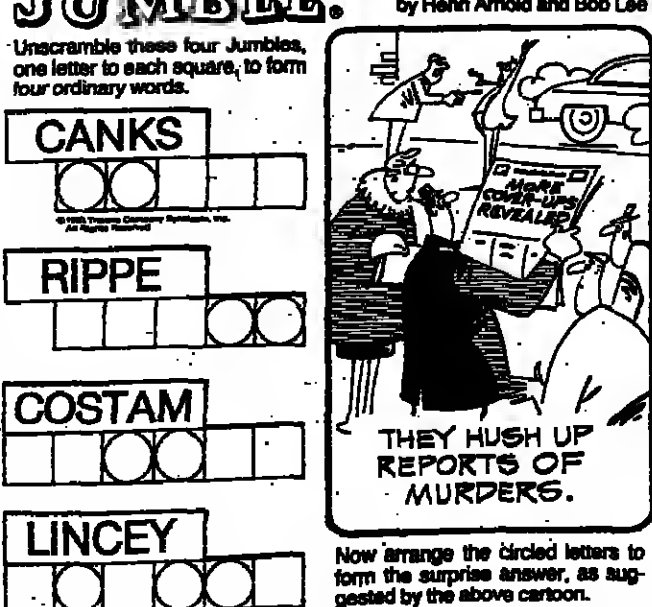
One sterling	1.4940/50	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2330/33	Canadian dollars
	2.6200/10	West German marks
	2.9350/60	Dutch guilders
	2.1235/50	Swiss francs
	53.24/28	Belgian francs
	7.9975/8.0075	French francs
	1590.00/1591.00	Italian lire
	233.60/75	Japanese yen
	7.8150/200	Swedish crowns
	7.3280/330	Norwegian crowns
	9.4775/825	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	401.00/401.50	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF By Harris



"According to my calculations, we'll have plenty of money for our retirement...if we retire at age 119!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXCEL PANIC NEPHEW ANKLET

Answer: Could it be a place to live if you've got time?—A CELL

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: After a potentially upsetting early morning, you have a beautiful day for using your most talented attributes and gifts you are capable of expressing and you will gain much cooperation.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) See as many of your friends today as you can since they hold the key to greater success and happiness for you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study what should be done in order to achieve greater success and become better attuned to modern methods of operating.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can get many fine new ideas for advancement today and can get others to help you in putting them across.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You get fine business ideas and should put them in operation quickly. Avoid a jealous colleague.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A good day to make the acquaintance of really talented and fascinating individuals and to think of them as associates.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your newspaper and other periodicals for new mechanisms that can help to make your work easier and your home more functional.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Novel projects present themselves, so get right into the most practical and promising ones. Benefits ensue.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can take on new outlets now that can prove more profitable and also make your home run more efficiently.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can communicate with others very well today and get much accomplished with mutual benefits following.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get into financial affairs that can advance you greatly at this time and be clever with them. Avoid acting impulsively.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) If you use originality in expressing yourself, you can get ahead much faster and be happier as a result.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get in the quiet of your study and plan how to better yourself and you get excellent ideas. Set about implementing them.

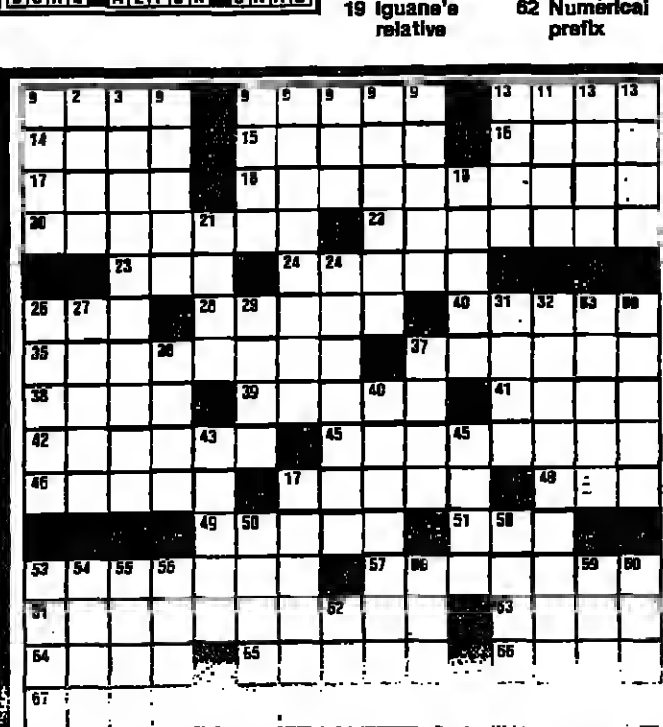
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... He or she will be one of those charming young persons who will fit easily into the modern-day picture and will adapt to whatever is coming in the future, so be sure to handle your interesting progeny as you would an adult for best results.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Nancy McCarthy

ACROSS	28 Prayer endings	51 — glance (immediately)	21 Rent
1 Savoir	30 Prophet of yore	53 Pencil tops	25 Star in Scorpio
5 Grand tales	35 Roundabout	57 Cana happening	26 Crown
10 Flat-topped ridge	37 Solemn pledge	61 Differed	27 Llama's milk
14 Cupid	39 Asseverata	63 British weapon	29 Military dinner
15 Yugoslav	41 Square column	64 Olive genus	31 Cleopatra's maid
16 Grandparent	42 Niche	65 Lead alloy	32 Certain builder
17 Furniture wood	44 Fought against	67 Elf	33 Change
18 Oppose in argument	46 Certain athlete	68 Redacts	34 Cabbage unit
20 Landed properties	48 Travel ways: abbr.	69 Pulls a boner	36 Relative of a via
22 Wellborn	49 Stir to action		37 Nuisance
23 Hwy.			40 Ghetto housing
24 Italian city			43 More tender
26 Chinese pagoda			45 European river

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:	4 Buy a round	47 Kissed noisily
UAIHU EOBIES BAIK	5 Behold, to Platte	50 Speechily
ASTIN BIEBIL EAU	6 Probable result	52 Sample
RIETH BAIHIL ACIE	7 Charged particle	53 School subject: abbr.
SIATRIAPY BAIYTHE	8 Purveya	54 Play part
GIEEL BOODEO	9 Play a lute	55 Over
PIESSURE STUBBY	10 Wash	58 Office copy
BOIDS BORN BIALIE	11 Ranga section	58 Bad date for Caesar
HOES STYRAID YIEAL	12 "Tha — Love"	59 Cordelia's dad
MITROD HAIIT STAI	13 Fish sauce	60 Terminates
ARCANA CLUPPEU	19 Iguana's relative	62 Numerical prefix



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WORLD

Parkinson's mistress puts the record straight Thatcher's protege quits after 1-week public furore

LONDON (R) — Britain's trade and industry secretary Cecil Parkinson resigned Friday, a week after admitting an extra-marital affair with his former secretary.

A government statement said Mr. Parkinson, 52, had tendered his resignation and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher accepted it with regret.

The announcement came in a one-sentence announcement from Mrs. Thatcher's office at 10 Downing Street.

Mr. Parkinson's resignation followed by his pregnant mistress, Sara Keays, published on the front page of The Times newspaper Friday, in which she said public opinion and press judgment had been influenced by inadequate information, speculation and the government's desire to restore Mr. Parkinson's position.

Miss Keays, 36, said her baby was conceived in a long loving relationship which she allowed to continue because she believed she would eventually marry the minister.

Mr. Parkinson, a debonair, self-made millionaire, was a Thatcher protege and had been tipped in political circles as a possible future prime minister.

As chairman of the ruling Conservative Party, he masterminded her successful re-election campaign last June.

Only Thursday at the party's annual conference in the seaside resort of Blackpool, Mr. Parkinson had insisted he was determined to stay in office.

A number of Conservative Members of Parliament had earlier urged him to resign, but he was given a warm welcome when he appeared at the conference with his wife and it seemed he might ride the scandal out.

Miss Keays said in her statement in The Times that Mr. Parkinson had proposed marriage, but changed his mind after he found out last May she was expecting his baby.

She said she sought a reconciliation on polling day last June and again asked her to marry him. But the dark-haired secretary said he decided after going on holiday with his wife and family in August that he would not marry her after all.

'There was no trap'

The ex-secretary, who is expecting the baby in January, said she was duty-bound to correct the impression that she had tried to trap him into marriage.

Miss Keays said he had given an impression Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had been kept fully informed of the situation at a time when the prime minister was going through general elections and forming a new government.

Miss Keays said she implored Mr. Parkinson to keep Mrs. Thatcher informed because of the inevitable speculation and that Mr. Parkinson had at one time refused to do so.

Speaking from her father's cottage near Bath, western England, she said keeping the matter private would presume she should go into hiding and declare on the baby's birth certificate "father unknown".

This would have cast further doubt on her reputation and deny the child his fundamental right to know the identity of his father, she said.

Miss Keays said it had been suggested Mr. Parkinson only asked to marry her after she became pregnant when in fact he first did so in 1979.

He broke off the affair in May but proposed again to her in June, on polling day in general elections when Mrs. Thatcher was returned with a landslide victory.

Eventually, with the affair about to surface in the newspapers, Miss Keays said she had insisted on a joint statement being issued.

Conservative Party Chairman John Gummer, named by Mrs. Thatcher as a hurried replacement for Mr. Parkinson a month ago, told reporters: "It was a private matter but it had become a public matter... he has resigned with dignity."

Two cabinet ministers at the top-level meeting with Mrs. Thatcher, Home Secretary Leon Brittan and Social Services Secretary Norman Fowler, both said the resignation was very sad.



Policemen Apilano Canson (right) fires at and misses an unidentified young man who went berserk in the streets of suburban Quezon City and stabbed three people to death. Canson, off-duty at the time, tried to arrest the man but ran out of bullets, chased by the attacker, he slipped to the ground and was stabbed to death. The attacker was later gunned down by other policemen. (A.P. wirephoto)

Seoul denies getting direct evidence of North's plot

SEOUL (R) — A foreign ministry spokesman Thursday night denied that South Korea had been told by a Burmese official that Burma had evidence implicating North Korea in the Rangoon bomb attack which killed 17 South Koreans.

At the same time, President Chun Doo Hwan replaced his prime minister in a major cabinet reshuffle Friday which affected 12 ministers of the 22-member cabinet, a presidential spokesman said.

Prime Minister Kim Sang-Hyup was succeeded by Chin Iee-Chong, 61, chairman of Mr. Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the spokesman said. President Chun appointed also Shin Byong-Hyun, president of the Korea Traders Association (KTA), as deputy premier and economic planning minister.

Mr. Shin took over from the late Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Suh Suk-Joon who was killed in the Sunday blast. Other cabinet ministers killed were Foreign Minister Lee Bum-Suk, Commerce Minister Kim Dong-Whi and Energy Minister Suh Sang-Chul.

Sports Minister Lee Won-Kyung, a former information minister and ex-diplomat, now became foreign minister and Vice-Commerce Minister Kim Jin-Ho was promoted to full minister of the ministry. Mr. Lee was succeeded by Lee Young-Ho as sports minister.

Choi Dong-Kyu was also promoted from vice-minister to minister of the energy ministry, according to the spokesman.

Finance Minister Kang Kyong-Shik was named chief presidential secretary succeeding Hahn Pyong-Choon, who also died in the Rangoon bombing.

President Chun, rejected the resignations of Lho Shin-Yong, director of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), formerly known as Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), and Brig.-Gen. Chang Se-Dong, chief presidential bodyguard, the spokesman said.

Mr. Lho and Gen. Chang had previously said they wanted to take responsibility for failing to ensure sufficient security for the Koreans killed by the blast.

President Chun has squarely blamed North Korea for the explosion which killed 21 people.

North Korean charge

The United Nations Command (UNC) said it was investigating a North Korean charge, denied by the south, that South Korean troops fired on a northern post along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) separating the two Koreas during the night.

It was the first reported incident on the tense border since Sunday's explosion.

The official North Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), headquartered in Tokyo, alleged South Korean soldiers intruded into the northern part of the DMZ and fired more than 500 rounds at a North Korean post.

The 600,000-strong South Korean armed forces and 40,000 U.S. forces stationed here remained on a heightened alert following Sunday's explosion.

The Seoul government was still awaiting word from Rangoon on the outcome of the Burmese government's investigations into the explosion.

Special presidential envoy Lee Won-Kyung, who went to Rangoon at the head of a 11-man South Korean investigation team, returned here Thursday night and said there was no doubt that North Korea was responsible for the blast.

Man shot dead in Santiago slum

SANTIAGO (R) — A man was shot dead in a poor district of Santiago Thursday night at the end of three days of protest against the government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet, police reported Friday.

They said the victim came from the working class section of Puente Alto. Another man driving through the same area was shot and taken to hospital in serious condition.

Earlier, students fought a three-hour pitched battle with riot police and poor and unemployed workers set tyres alight and threw up stone barricades in their communities that surrounded this city.

Journalists who visited the districts, the scene of the most violent outbreaks against Gen. Pinochet's government over the past five months, reported heavy firing of tear gas grenades by police.

Most of the working class districts were surrounded by riot police and radio reports said there were many arrests.

Demonstrators cut Chile's main pan-American highway by throwing boulders across the road, interrupting traffic for several hours, the reports added.

Police and students clashed at three university campuses during the day, the most serious action occurring outside the education faculty of the University of Chile where several students were injured in a three-hour stone-throwing battle with police.

Police used dozens of rounds of tear gas grenades to keep the students confined to their grounds and the fighting stopped at nightfall when the students fled out peacefully to return home.

U.S. envoy talks to Nicaraguan junta

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua's army has reported fresh battles with anti-government rebels and told a visiting U.S. official they could not operate without assistance from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Army sources said high-ranking officers, including military intelligence chief Julio Ramos, outlined details of CIA support for right-wing insurgents in a closed-door meeting Thursday night with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Langhorne Motley, the most senior U.S. official to visit Nicaragua in over a year.

His two-day visit coincided with a tour of Central America by the bipartisan commission set up by President Reagan to draft recommendations for long-range policy on the turbulent region.

The commission, headed by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, is scheduled to arrive in Managua Thursday on the final stop of its tour after a one-day stay in Honduras.

The sources said Mr. Motley had listened silently and taken notes when officers listed details on the number and location of rebel camps in Honduras and Costa Rica, the strength of insurgent units, their weapons, and the names and ranks of U.S. personnel advising the insurgents.

Mr. Motley arrived Thursday, three days after U.S.-backed insurgents attacked Nicaragua's Pacific port of Corinto and caused a huge oil blaze which forced the evacuation of Corinto's 40,000 population.

Shortly after Mr. Motley's meeting with the military men, the army said it was fighting an insurgent force estimated to number between 1,500 and 2,000 in the province of Zelaya on the Caribbean coast.

An army spokesman said fighting had started on the last day of September and was continuing

Basque rebels threaten to kill abducted

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (R) — The Basque separatist guerrilla group ETA threatened Friday to kill a kidnapped Spanish army captain and claimed responsibility for two murders over the past week.

The separatist newspaper Egin published a statement from a tiny faction of ETA (Basque homeland and freedom) called the VIII assembly political-military wing, saying Capt. Alberto Martin Barrios would be killed if a communiqué issued earlier this week was not read Friday on the national television news.

Basque newspapers Friday published two photographs of a bearded Capt. Martin surrounded by ETA banners and placards condemning the Lerida trial.

The Martin family had demanded the photographs as proof that the captain was still alive.

Too much water kills patient

LONDON (R) — A hospital patient drank himself to death on water. Mentally ill Murray Fensome, 45, convinced that hospital food and medicines were poisoned, virtually starved himself and became a compulsive water drinker, a coroner said. He drank up to 20 litres a day in a hospital in Luton, southern England, and died from water on the brain and water intoxication. Verdict: misadventure.

French arms sales drop sharply

PARIS (R) — French arms sales abroad have dropped sharply this year, partly because of a French desire to diversify its markets and financing difficulties experienced by customers, the usually well-informed Le Monde reported. The biggest decline was in the Middle East and North Africa — which represented 83 per cent of the total for 1982. By contrast, sales to Central America and the Caribbean shot up from just over two per cent last year to more than 25 per cent. This increase was due largely to a decision to sell 24 Mirage-2000s to Peru.

Dentist's domestic ship runs aground

LONDON (R) — Dentist Derek Allen ran his family home like a ship with himself as captain whose word was law, but his marriage ended up on the rocks in the divorce court. In 29 years, Allen, 60, who believed his wife should do as she was told, never asked her opinion, remembered her birthday or their wedding anniversary and never took her and their six children on holiday, or even a day's outing, a judge said in London divorce court. He barely spoke to her, the judge said, and was so mean that the only presents he gave her were a potato peeler and a hair drier. Thursday Mary Allen, 52, slipped a celebration drink after the judge gave her a divorce on the grounds of his unreasonable behaviour. She said: "I had to wait till the children were grown up before I left. It's marvellous. Now I'm going to enjoy life." "I would still have her back," said Allen afterwards.

U.K. newspaper group to be sold

LONDON (R) — Britain's second largest daily newspaper, the left-wing Daily Mirror, and five sister publications are to be sold to the public next year, owners Reed International have announced.

English town needs hornblower

LONDON (R) — Wanted, in Ripon, northern England, an official hornblower to fill a job established nearly 1,000 years ago. Despite the odd hours and pay, applications are starting to roll in for the post, which in ancient times involved sending blasts echoing over the city to reassure the people that law and order were in good hands. It's a little different in Ripon nowadays and even the original Saxon horn is kept locked up. But the hornblower is still required to stand in the market square at 9 p.m. daily, regardless of weather, blow his horn four times, then go round to the mayor's home and give three further blasts, all for £3 (\$4.50) a night. The last hornblower held the job for five years.

French explorer tries new boat

PARIS (R) — Explorer Jacques-Yves Cousteau set off for the United States Wednesday from Tangiers, Morocco, aboard a revolutionary wind-powered vessel with no sails, a spokesman for the Cousteau Foundation in Paris said. The veteran ecologist and his five-man crew left on the 42-tonne catamaran Moulin a Veat (windmill) for a voyage expected to take about a month. "The boat moves at 11 knots maximum when there is a cross wind of speed record but to get to the other side," Mr. Cousteau, 72, hopes his journey will revolutionise sea transport by making it less dependent on oil supplies. Two diesel motors were loaded onto the vessel just before it left but they were sealed and will only be used in case of emergency.

Independent panel set up to probe Aquino's death

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos Friday formally set up a new fact-finding board to investigate into the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, the government said Friday.

An official statement made it clear the members of the new board have still to be chosen from parliament, as well as business, labour, education and legal groups.

Mr. Marcos signed a presidential decree abolishing the earlier commission and assigned to a new board "all the facts and circumstances surrounding the death of Aquino."

The statement said the new body was free to start afresh and was not constricted in any way by the earlier commission, members of which resigned last Monday.

Mr. Marcos set up the first commission on Aug. 24, three

days after Sen. Aquino was killed as he was escorted from the plane that brought him home after three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

The probe was brushed aside by Sen. Aquino's relatives and political allies as lacking in impartiality, and its hearings were suspended for almost a month pending a Supreme Court decision on petitions challenging its legality.

The new board will be composed of a chairman and at least four but not more than six members, including two chosen by the national assembly, the statement said.

"Its findings will be made public and should they warrant the prosecution of any person, the board may initiate the filing of the proper complaint with the appropriate authorities," it added.

W. German anti-nuclear demos widen

BREMERHAVEN, West Germany (R) — Demonstrators maintained a blockade of a U.S. army base here into a second day as West Germany's anti-nuclear movement began to widen protest against nuclear missiles in Europe to other U.S. installations.

More than 2,000 demonstrators Thursday began a three-day protest at the Carl Schurz barracks in this north German port but were kept at a distance by some 3,000 police in riot gear, reinforced with water cannon and armoured cars.

Demonstrators blocking access to the harbour near the barracks were Thursday night dispersed by police using water cannon.

The Bremerhaven action and a smaller demonstration on the opposite bank of the River Weser at Nordenham are the first major events in 10 days of planned protest at the projected deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles this year.

The Bremerhaven blockade culminates on Saturday when the organisers expect 30,000 people to link hands in a human chain around the Carl Schurz barracks.

The organisers expect about 1,000 people to march through Nordenham Friday then form a human chain around the port, which is the main unloading point for military equipment for the estimated 250,000 American troops in West Germany.

Zia wants talks despite embarrassment

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq plans to continue his dialogue with civilian leaders despite the surprise cancellation of one scheduled meeting in a row over press censorship, officials of the parties involved said Friday.

Gen. Zia, under pressure from a nine-week opposition campaign for free elections, will meet the Pakistan Muslim League Saturday and the Religious Party Jamaat-I-Islami early next week, probably on Tuesday, they said.

In addition, the small Khaksar Tehrik, a para-military group favouring a strong Islamic order, said it would meet Saturday to discuss the time and topics for its session with the martial law leader.

Gen. Zia's plan to engage civilian leaders in a dialogue suffered an embarrassing setback Thursday when the second party due to meet him pulled out at the last minute in a row over press censorship.

Jamiat Ulema-I-Islam (JUI) said censoring of reports on Gen. Zia's first formal meeting with political leaders since banning all parties in 1979 had undermined the dialogue from the outset.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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KEEP CONTROL OF YOURSELF

East-West vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ Q97
♥ K1042
♦ KJ54
♣ Q3

WEST
♠ 8
♥ Q93
♦ A32
♣ AK1987

EAST
♠ 5432
♥ J65
♦ 76
♣ 6542

SOUTH
♠ AKJ106
♥ A87
♦ Q1098
♣ J

The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1♦ 2♦ 2♦
Pass 3♦ Pass 4♦
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♠.

Don't let a seemingly easy contract lull you into a false sense of security. It needs only one poor play to turn a large profit into a loss.

The auction was well conceived. Although he had a fair hand, North could do no more than bid two spades over West's intervention. South realized that game was a real possibility if he found partner with values in diamonds, so he made a trial bid in that suit. North was delighted to accept the invitation.

West led the king of clubs and continued with the ace.

Declarer ruffed the second club, then cashed two high trumps to learn of the 4-1 break. Now declarer could not draw the rest of the trumps before driving out the ace of diamonds, because he would have to exhaust his trumps and the defenders would be able to cash club tricks.

So declarer abandoned trumps and started on diamonds. West ducked the first diamond, won the second and gave his partner a ruff. Since declarer could not avoid losing a heart trick, he went down one.

Declarer should have realized that the only danger to his contract was a bad trump break, which would cause him to lose control of the hand. But there was a simple way to retain control.

Instead of ruffing the second club, declarer should simply have discarded the heart that he would have to lose anyway. Now there was no way that his trump holding could be weakened. If West persisted with another club, declarer would ruff in dummy. If West shifted, declarer could win and draw trumps. Since declarer would still have a trump left after all the enemy trumps had been extracted, he could then knock out the ace of diamonds in peace and comfort to assure his contract.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom right of the page.